

The Symplectic Size of a Randomly Rotated Convex Body

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Abstract

In this note we study the expected value of certain symplectic capacities of randomly rotated centrally symmetric convex bodies in the classical phase space.

1 Introduction and Results

Symplectic capacities are fundamental invariants in symplectic topology which roughly speaking measure the “symplectic size” of sets (see e.g., [7] and [25] for two surveys). The notion was originally introduced by Ekeland and Hofer in [8], where a certain symplectic invariant was constructed via Hamiltonian dynamics, although the first examples of such kind of invariants were constructed previously by Gromov in his pioneering work [14] using the theory of pseudo-holomorphic curves. Shortly after this, many other symplectic capacities were constructed reflecting different geometrical and dynamical properties. All these quantities play an important role in symplectic topology nowadays, and are closely related with symplectic embedding obstructions on the one hand, and with the existence and behaviour of periodic orbits of Hamiltonian systems on the other. For the definition of symplectic capacities and some discussions on their properties see e.g., [7, 18, 25, 29].

In this note we focus on the classical phase space \mathbb{R}^{2n} , equipped with the standard inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and the standard symplectic form ω . Note that under the usual identification between \mathbb{R}^{2n} and \mathbb{C}^n , these two structures are the real and the imaginary parts, respectively, of the standard Hermitian inner product in \mathbb{C}^n . Moreover, one has that $\omega(v, u) = \langle v, Ju \rangle$, where the linear operator $J : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ defines the standard complex structure on \mathbb{C}^n . Our main interest is the study of the symplectic size of sets in the class of convex bodies in \mathbb{R}^{2n} , i.e., compact convex subsets with non-empty interior. It turns out that even in this special class, symplectic capacities are in general very difficult to compute explicitly, and there are only a few methods to effectively estimate them (for some exceptional cases we refer the reader e.g., to [1, 6, 17, 20, 24, 27]).

In [8] and [19], two symplectic capacities, nowadays known as the Ekeland–Hofer and Hofer–Zehnder capacities (denoted by c_{EH} and c_{HZ} respectively), were defined using a variational principle for the classical action functional from Hamiltonian dynamics. Moreover, it was proved (see [8, 19] and [31]) that for a smooth convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$, these two capacities coincide, and are given by the minimal action over all closed characteristics on the boundary of K . More precisely, recall that if $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ is a smooth hypersurface, then a

closed curve γ on Σ is called a *closed characteristic* of Σ if it is tangent to $\ker(\omega|_\Sigma)$. In other words, if $\gamma(t) + \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} \mid \omega(\dot{\gamma}(t), x) = 0\}$ is the tangent space to the hypersurface Σ at $\gamma(t)$. Recall moreover that the symplectic action of a closed curve γ is defined by $A(\gamma) = \int_\gamma \lambda$, where $\lambda = pdq$ is the Liouville 1-form, and that the action spectrum of Σ is given by

$$\mathcal{L}(\Sigma) = \{|A(\gamma)|; \gamma \text{ is a closed characteristic on } \Sigma\}.$$

With these notations, the above mentioned results states that for a smooth convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ one has

$$c_{\text{EH}}(K) = c_{\text{HZ}}(K) = \min \mathcal{L}(\partial K). \quad (1)$$

Note that although the equalities in (1) were stated only for smooth convex bodies, they can naturally be generalized via continuity to the class of all convex bodies (see e.g., Section 2.3 in [3]). In the following, we shall refer to the coinciding Ekeland–Hofer and Hofer–Zehnder capacities on this class as the Ekeland–Hofer–Zehnder capacity, and denote it by c_{EHZ} .

Another important example of a symplectic capacity, which is closely related with Gromov’s non-squeezing theorem [14], is the cylindrical capacity \bar{c} . This capacity measures the area of the base of the smallest cylinder $Z^{2n}(r) := B^2(r) \times \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ (where $B^k(r)$ stands for the k -dimensional Euclidean ball of radius r centered at the origin) into which a subset of \mathbb{R}^{2n} (not necessarily convex) could be symplectically embed. An alternative description (see e.g., Appendix C in [29]) is

$$\bar{c}(U) = \inf \text{Area}(\pi_E(\phi(U))),$$

where π_E is the orthogonal projection to $E = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid z_j = 0 \text{ for } j \neq 1\}$, and the infimum is taken over all symplectic embeddings ϕ of the set U into \mathbb{R}^{2n} .

Recently it was proved by the authors that for centrally symmetric convex bodies in \mathbb{R}^{2n} , several symplectic capacities, including the Ekeland–Hofer–Zehnder capacity, the cylindrical capacity, and its linearized version $\bar{c}_{\text{Sp}(2n)}$ (see Definition 2.4 in [10]), are all asymptotically equivalent (see Theorem 1.6 in [10], and Theorem 1.1 below). In the current note we use this fact to estimate the expected value of the Ekeland–Hofer–Zehnder capacity of a randomly rotated centrally symmetric convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$, at least under some non-degeneracy assumptions. To state our results precisely we need first to recall some more notations.

We equip \mathbb{R}^n with the standard inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, and denote by $|\cdot|$ the Euclidean norm in \mathbb{R}^n , and by $S^{n-1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid |x| = 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ the unit sphere. For a vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we denote by $\{v\}^\perp$ the hyperplane orthogonal to v . For a centrally symmetric convex body K in \mathbb{R}^n , i.e., a compact convex subset with non-empty interior such that $K = -K$, the associated norm on \mathbb{R}^n (also known as the Minkowski functional) is defined by $\|x\|_K = \inf\{\lambda > 0 \mid x \in \lambda K\}$. The support function $h_K : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined by $h_K(u) = \sup\{\langle x, u \rangle \mid x \in K\}$. Note that h_K is a norm, and that for a direction $u \in S^{n-1}$, the quantity $h_K(u)$ is half the width of the minimal slab orthogonal to u which includes K . The dual (or polar) body of K is defined by $K^\circ = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid h_K(y) \leq 1\}$. Note that one has $h_K(u) = \|u\|_{K^\circ}$. Denote by $r(K) = \max\{r : B^n(r) \subseteq K\}$ the inradius of K , i.e., the radius of the largest ball contained in K , and by $R(K) = \max\{|x| : x \in K\}$ the circumradius of

K i.e., the radius of the smallest ball containing K . The mean-width of K is defined by

$$M^*(K) = \int_{S^{n-1}} h_K(x) d\sigma_{n-1}(x),$$

where σ_{n-1} is the unique rotation invariant probability measure on the unit sphere S^{n-1} .

For centrally-symmetric convex bodies $K_1, K_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, and a linear operator $\Gamma: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, we denote by

$$\|\Gamma\|_{K_1 \rightarrow K_2} = \sup_{x \in K_1} \|\Gamma x\|_{K_2} = \sup_{x \in K_1} \sup_{y \in K_2^\circ} \langle \Gamma x, y \rangle,$$

the operator norm of Γ , where the latter is considered as a map between the normed spaces $(\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|_{K_1})$ and $(\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|_{K_2})$. The tensor product notation $v \otimes u$ denotes the rank-one $n \times n$ matrix whose entries are $v_i u_j$, i.e., the matrix corresponding to the linear operator defined by $v \otimes u(w) = \langle w, v \rangle u$. As usual, we shall identify linear operators and their matrix representations in the standard basis, and write A^T and $\text{Tr}(A)$ for the transpose and the trace of a matrix A respectively.

In what follows, we shall use standard probabilistic notations and terminology: a normalized measure space (Ω, ν) is called a probability space. A measurable function $\psi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called a random variable, and its integral with respect to ν , denoted by $\mathbb{E}_\nu \psi$, is referred to as the expectation of ψ . We recall that the special orthogonal group $\text{SO}(n)$ is the subgroup of the orthogonal group $\text{O}(n)$ which consists of all orthogonal transformations in \mathbb{R}^n of determinant one. It is well known that $\text{SO}(n)$ admits a unique Haar probability measure μ_n , which is invariant under both left and right multiplications. When there is no doubt of confusion, we drop the subscript n and write just μ to simplify the notation. Equipped with this measure, the space $\text{SO}(n)$ becomes a probability space.

On top of the standard inner product, we equip the space $\mathbb{R}^{2n} = \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{R}^n$ with the usual complex structure $J: \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ given in coordinates by $J(x, y) = (-y, x)$. For a centrally symmetric convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ we denote

$$\alpha(K) := \|J\|_{K^\circ \rightarrow K} = \sup_{x, y \in K^\circ} \langle Jx, y \rangle.$$

Finally, for two quantities f and g , we use the notation $f \lesssim g$ as shorthand for the inequality $f \leq cg$ for some universal positive constant c . Whenever we write $f \asymp g$, we mean that $f \lesssim g$ and $f \gtrsim g$. The letters C, C_0, c, c_0, c' etc. denote positive universal constants whose value is not necessarily the same in various appearances.

The following was proved in [10]:

Theorem 1.1. *For every centrally symmetric convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$*

$$(\alpha(K))^{-1} \leq c_{\text{EHZ}}(K) \leq \bar{c}(K) \leq \bar{c}_{\text{Sp}(2n)}(K) \leq 4(\alpha(K))^{-1}.$$

Our first result in this note concerns the expectation of the map $O \mapsto c_{\text{EHZ}}(OK)$, defined on the group $\text{SO}(2n)$, where $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ is some fixed centrally symmetric convex body.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ be a centrally symmetric convex body, and $v \in \partial K^\circ$ one of the contact point of K° with its minimal circumscribed ball. Denote $L = \{v\}^\perp \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$. Then, for every $0 < p < 1$ there exists a constant C_p , which depends only on p , such that*

$$C_0 \frac{r(K)}{M^*(K^\circ \cap L)} \leq \left(\mathbb{E}_\mu((c_{\text{EHZ}}(OK))^p) \right)^{1/p} \leq C_p \frac{r(K)}{M^*(K^\circ \cap L)}, \quad (2)$$

for some universal constant $C_0 > 0$.

For $p = 1$, the inequality on the right-hand side of (2) does not hold for every symmetric convex body in \mathbb{R}^{2n} . For example, let $K_\lambda = B^2(1) \times B^{2n-2}(\lambda)$ for some constant $\lambda > 0$. A direct computation using Theorem 1.1 above shows that as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$, one has

$$\mathbb{E}_\mu(c_{\text{EHZ}}(OK_\lambda)) \rightarrow \infty, \text{ while } \frac{r(K_\lambda)}{M^*(K_\lambda^\circ \cap L)} \lesssim \sqrt{n}.$$

The following condition, which is motivated by the works [21] and [22], is enough to extend inequality (2) for values $p \geq 1$.

Definition 1.3. *For two constants $C, q > 0$, a convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is said to be “ (C, q) -non-degenerate” if*

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} h_K(x) d\sigma_{n-1}(x) \leq C \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} (h_K(x))^{-q} d\sigma_{n-1}(x) \right)^{-1/q}. \quad (3)$$

Theorem 1.4. *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ be a centrally symmetric convex body, and let $L \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ as in Theorem 1.2. If $K^\circ \cap L$ is a (C, q) -non-degenerate for some $q > 0$, then for every $0 < p \leq q$*

$$C_0 \frac{r(K)}{M^*(K^\circ \cap L)} \leq \left(\mathbb{E}_\mu((c_{\text{EHZ}}(OK))^p) \right)^{1/p} \leq 4C \frac{r(K)}{M^*(K^\circ \cap L)}, \quad (4)$$

where $C_0 > 0$ is the same universal constant which appears in Theorem 1.2 above.

Remark 1.5. It is known (see [16]) that for $0 < q < 1$, every symmetric convex body in \mathbb{R}^n is (C, q) -non-degenerate for some constant C which depends only on q . Thus, Theorem 1.2 above follows immediately from Theorem 1.4.

Combining a concentration of measure inequality on the special orthogonal group $\text{SO}(2n)$ due to Gromov and Milman (Theorem 2.6 below), with Theorem 1.4 we obtain the following

Corollary 1.6. *For a centrally symmetric convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ the map $O \mapsto c_{\text{EHZ}}(OK)$ is asymptotically concentrated around its mean, i.e., there are constants $c_1, c_2 > 0$ such that*

$$\mu \{O \in \text{SO}(2n); |c_{\text{EHZ}}(OK) - \mathbb{E}_\mu(c_{\text{EHZ}}(OK))| \geq t\} \leq c_1 \exp \left(\frac{-c_2 n t^2}{R^4(K) R^4(K^\circ)} \right).$$

Moreover, if $L \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ is the hyperplane appearing in Theorem 1.2, and the body $K^\circ \cap L$ is $(C, 1)$ -non-degenerate for some constant $C > 0$, then one has

$$\mathbb{E}_\mu(c_{\text{EHZ}}(OK)) \asymp \frac{r(K)}{M^*(K^\circ \cap L)}.$$

Remark 1.7. We remark that every centrally symmetric convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ for which $R(K) \leq \sqrt{nr}(K)$ is $(C, 1)$ -non-degenerate, for some constant $C > 0$. Indeed, in this case the so called “Dvoretzky dimension” of K , given by $k(K) = n(M^*(K^\circ)/R(K^\circ))^2$ satisfies $k(K) \geq 1$, and the $(C, 1)$ -non-degeneracy condition follows from Proposition 1.2 in [21] (cf. Corollary 1 in [22]), and the fact that for every two centrally symmetric convex bodies $K_1, K_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, if $K_2 \subset K_1 \subset \lambda K_2$ for some $\lambda > 1$, and K_2 is (C, q) -non-degenerate for some $q > 0$, then K_1 is $(\lambda C, q)$ -non-degenerate. In particular, Corollary 1.6 above holds, for examples, for all the unit balls of the l_p^{2n} -norms in \mathbb{R}^{2n} , where $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, as well as for many other families of convex bodies. We refer the reader to [21] and [22] for some other criteria that ensure inequality (3), and more details.

Combined with Theorem 1.1 above, the main ingredient in the proof of Theorem 1.4 is the following estimate of the expectation of the map

$$O \mapsto \alpha(OK) = \|O^T J O\|_{K^\circ \rightarrow K},$$

defined on $\text{SO}(2n)$.

Theorem 1.8. *Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ be a centrally-symmetric convex body, and $v \in \partial K^\circ$ one of the contact point of K° with its minimal circumscribed ball. Denote $L = \{v\}^\perp \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$. Then,*

$$R(K^\circ)M^*(K^\circ \cap L) \leq \mathbb{E}_\mu(\alpha(OK)) \leq C_1 R(K^\circ)M^*(K^\circ \cap L),$$

for some universal constant $C_1 > 0$. Moreover, one has that

$$\mu\{O \in \text{SO}(2n); |\alpha(OK) - \mathbb{E}_\mu(\alpha(OK))| \geq t\} \leq c_1 \exp\left(\frac{-c_2 n t^2}{R^4(K^\circ)}\right),$$

for some universal constants $c_1, c_2 > 0$.

A Quick Proof Overview: For the reader’s convenience, we describe briefly the main steps of the proof of Theorem 1.8. First we recall an observation proved in [11] which states that for a fixed unit vector $y \in S^{2n-1}$, the map $O \mapsto O^T J O y$, where $O \in \text{SO}(2n)$, pushes forward the Haar measure on $\text{SO}(2n)$ to the Lebesgue measure on the $(2n - 2)$ -dimensional sphere $S^{2n-1} \cap \{y\}^\perp$ (see Corollary 2.2 below). From this we conclude that for a centrally symmetric convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$, the random variable $O \mapsto \alpha(OK)$, defined on the group $\text{SO}(2n)$, is the supremum of a certain subgaussian process $\{X_t\}_{t \in \mathcal{T}}$, defined on some metric space (\mathcal{T}, d) . Next, a corollary of Talagrand’s majorizing measure theorem is used to give an upper bound for $\mathbb{E} \sup_{t \in \mathcal{T}} X_t$ in terms of the expected value of the supremum of a certain gaussian process $\{Y_t\}_{t \in \mathcal{T}}$, indexed on the same set \mathcal{T} , and defined via the metric d (see Corollary 3.3). An estimate of the latter quantity via Chevet’s inequality completes the first part of Theorem 1.8. The proof of the second part of the theorem is based on a concentration of measure inequality on the special orthogonal group due to Gromov and Milman (Theorem 2.6 below), combined with the fact that the map $O \mapsto \alpha(OK)$ has a dimension-independent Lipschitz constant. All the above mentioned ingredients needed for the proof of Theorem 1.8 are presented in Section 2 below, and the proof itself in Section 3.

K	$r^2(K)$	$\frac{r(K)}{M^*(K^\circ \cap L)}$	$\left(\frac{\text{Vol}(K)}{\text{Vol}(B^{2n})}\right)^{1/n}$
\square^{2n}	1	$\sqrt{\frac{n}{\ln(n)}}$	n
\diamond^{2n}	$\frac{1}{n}$	$\frac{1}{n}$	$\frac{1}{n}$
E	a_1	$\sqrt{a_1} \sqrt{\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}}}$	$\sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdots a_n}$
P	a_1	$\sqrt{a_1} \min_k \sqrt{\frac{na_k}{\ln(k)}}$	$n \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdots a_n}$

Table 1: Here, when we write the value of some entry to be $f(n)$, we mean that the ratio between the actual value of the entry and $f(n)$ is bounded from above and from below by two positive universal constants.

Remarks 1.9. (i) The expected values of the Ekeland–Hofer–Zehnder and cylindrical capacities for the randomly rotated cube in \mathbb{R}^{2n} were computed previously in [11].

(ii) It is interesting to compare the ratio $r(K)/M^*(K^\circ \cap L)$ in Corollary 1.6 above with some other 2-homogeneous geometric quantities associated with the body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$. Two natural examples are the square of the inradius, and the square of the so-called volume-radius of K given by $(\text{Vol}(K)/\text{Vol}(B^{2n}))^{1/2n}$. Table 1 above provides the asymptotic behaviour of these quantities for the following convex bodies in \mathbb{R}^{2n} : the standard cube $\square^{2n} = [-1, 1]^{2n}$, the croos-polytope $\diamond^{2n} = \text{Conv}\{\pm e_i\}$ (where $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^{2n}$ is the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^{2n}), the symplectic ellipsoid

$$E := E(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \left\{ (z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\pi |z_i|^2}{a_i} < 1 \right\},$$

and the “symplectic box”

$$P := P(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \left\{ (z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid 0 < \text{Re}(z_i), \text{Im}(z_i) < \sqrt{a_i} \right\}.$$

In the latter two examples we assume that $0 < a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_n$. The computation of the quantities appearing in Table 1 are based on standard techniques from asymptotic geometric analysis. We remark that for any convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ and any symplectic capacity c , the quantity $\pi r^2(K)$ serves as a lower bound for $c(K)$, while the square of the volume-radius is known to be, up to some universal constant, an upper bound for $c(K)$ (see [2]).

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2 Preliminaries

In this section we recall some definitions, results, and other background material needed later on in the proofs of our main results.

2.1 The Orlicz space L_{ψ_2} and subgaussian random variables

We start by recalling the definition of the Orlicz space L_{ψ_2} (a more detailed discussion can be found e.g., in [28]). Let $\psi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a convex non-decreasing function that vanishes at the origin, and let (Ω, μ) be a probability space. We denote

$$L_\psi = \left\{ f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ measurable} \mid \int_\Omega \psi \left(\frac{|f(x)|}{\lambda} \right) d\mu(x) \leq 1, \text{ for some } \lambda > 0 \right\}.$$

It is a classical fact that L_ψ is a linear space, and the functional $\|\cdot\|_\psi : L_\psi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$\|f\|_\psi = \inf \left\{ \lambda > 0 \mid \int_\Omega \psi \left(\frac{|f(x)|}{\lambda} \right) d\mu(x) \leq 1 \right\}$$

is a norm on L_ψ , upon identifying functions which are equal almost everywhere as is done with the classical L_p spaces. Moreover, $(L_\psi, \|\cdot\|_\psi)$ is in fact a Banach space (see [28]). An important concrete example is the Orlicz space L_{ψ_2} associated with the function

$$\psi_2(x) = e^{x^2} - 1.$$

For a probability measure space (Ω, μ) and a random variable Z , one has that $Z \in L_{\psi_2}$ if and only if there is a constant $c > 0$ such that

$$\mathbb{P}\{|Z| \geq u\} \leq 2\exp(-u^2/c), \text{ for all } u \geq 0.$$

Such a random variable Z is called *subgaussian*. It is clear that for a subgaussian random variable Z one has

$$\|Z\|_{\psi_2} = \inf_{c>0} \mathbb{E}(\exp(Z^2/c^2)) \leq 2.$$

Furthermore, one can check that

$$\|Z\|_{\psi_2} \asymp \sup_{p \geq 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} (\mathbb{E}|Z|^p)^{1/p}.$$

Some classical examples of subgaussian random variables are gaussian, weighted-sum of Bernoulli's, and more general bounded random variables. In particular, the restriction of any linear functional f on \mathbb{R}^n to the sphere S^{n-1} is subgaussian. More precisely, consider $f|_{S^{n-1}} : (S^{n-1}, \sigma_{n-1}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where $f(x) = \langle x, a \rangle$, and $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is some fixed vector. In this case it is known (see e.g., [9]) that

$$\|f\|_{\psi_2} = C_n |a|,$$

where the sequence C_n satisfies $C_n \sqrt{n} \asymp 1$.

2.2 The Distribution of $O^T A O y$ for a random $O \in \text{SO}(2n)$ and fixed $y \in S^{2n-1}$

Let $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ be a linear transformation of \mathbb{R}^{2n} , and $y \in S^{2n-1}$ some fixed unit vector. Denote by ν_y^A the push-forward measure on \mathbb{R}^{2n} induced by the Haar measure μ on $\text{SO}(2n)$ through the map

$$f : \text{SO}(2n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2n}, \text{ defined by } f(O) = O^T A O y.$$

For $v \in S^{2n-1}$, denote $r_v^A = \sqrt{|Av|^2 - \langle Av, v \rangle^2}$, and let $\nu_{y,v}^A$ be the normalized Haar measure on the $(2n-2)$ -dimensional sphere $S^{2n-2}(r_v^A)$ with radius r_v^A which lies in the affine hyper-space $\langle Av, v \rangle y + \{y\}^\perp$.

Proposition 2.1. *With the above notations one has**

$$\nu_y^A = \int_{v \in S^{2n-1}} \nu_{y,v}^A d\sigma_{2n-1}(v). \quad (5)$$

Proof of Proposition 2.1. Let $G_y = \{U \in \text{SO}(2n) \mid Uy = y\}$ be the subgroup of all the special orthogonal transformations which preserves the vector y . Note that one can naturally identify G_y with $\text{SO}(2n-1)$, and thus equip G_y with the Haar measure μ_{2n-1} . The map $O \mapsto Oy$ from $\text{SO}(2n)$ to S^{2n-1} is constant on the right G_y -cosets. It provides a homeomorphism between the quotient space $\text{SO}(2n)/G_y$ and S^{2n-1} , and pushes forward the Haar measure on $\text{SO}(2n)$ to that of S^{2n-1} . Next, for $v \in S^{2n-1}$, let $O_v \in \text{SO}(2n)$ be some orthogonal transformation for which $O_v y = v$ (e.g., the rotation in the $\{y, v\}$ -plane from y to v). Note that the right G_y -coset corresponding to v is

$$[v] := \{O_v U \mid U \in G_y\} = \{O \in \text{SO}(2n) \mid Oy = v\}.$$

It follows from the uniqueness of the Haar measure on $\text{SO}(2n)$ that for any continuous function $\varphi \in C(\text{SO}(2n))$ one has

$$\int_{\text{SO}(2n)} \varphi(O) d\mu_{2n}(O) = \int_{S^{2n-1}} \left(\int_{G_y} \varphi(O_v U) d\mu_{2n-1}(U) \right) d\sigma_{2n-1}(v).$$

Next, we apply the above formula for the map $\varphi = h \circ f$, where $h \in C(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ is some continuous function. By the definition of ν_y^A one has

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} h(z) d\nu_y^A(z) = \int_{\text{SO}(2n)} h(f(O)) d\mu_{2n}(O) = \int_{S^{2n-1}} \left(\int_{G_y} h(f(O_v U)) d\mu_{2n-1}(U) \right) d\sigma_{2n-1}(v). \quad (6)$$

To simplify the last integral we use cylindrical coordinates (t, r, w) to write $z = f(O) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ as $z = ty + rw$, where $r, t \in \mathbb{R}$, $r \geq 0$, and $w \in S^{2n-1} \cap \{y\}^\perp \simeq S^{2n-2}$ (so that $t = \langle z, y \rangle$ and $r = \sqrt{|z|^2 - t^2}$). For $v \in S^{2n-1}$, $O = O_v U \in [v]$, and $z = f(O)$ one has

$$\begin{cases} t(O) = \langle O^T A O y, y \rangle = \langle Av, v \rangle, \\ r(O) = \sqrt{|Av|^2 - \langle Av, v \rangle^2}, \\ w(O) = U^T w(O_v). \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

*This means that for any continuous function $h \in C(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ one has

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} h d\nu_y^A = \int_{v \in S^{2n-1}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} h d\nu_{y,v}^A \right) d\sigma_{2n-1}(v).$$

In particular, the maps $t(O) = t(v)$ and $r(O) = r(v)$ are constant on the G_y -right coset $[v]$. Note that for a fixed unit vector $v \in S^{2n-1}$, the point

$$z = f(O_v U) = t(v)y + r(v)U^T w(O_v)$$

depends only on $U^T w(O_v) \in S^{2n-1} \cap \{y\}^\perp \simeq S^{2n-2}$. The map $U \mapsto U^T w(O_v)$ pushes forward the measure μ_{2n-1} on G_y to the measure σ_{2n-2} on $S^{2n-1} \cap \{y\}^\perp$. Thus, the interior integral on the right-hand side of (6) equals to

$$\int_{S^{2n-1} \cap \{y\}^\perp} h(t(v)y + r(v)w) d\sigma_{2n-2}(v) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} h(z) d\nu_{y,v}^A.$$

Plugging this back in (6) one obtains that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} h d\nu_y^A = \int_{S^{2n-1}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} h d\nu_{y,v}^A \right) \sigma_{2n-1}(v),$$

and the proof of the proposition is now complete. \square

In the special case where $A = J$ is the linear operator associated with the standard complex structure in $\mathbb{R}^{2n} \simeq \mathbb{C}^n$, we get the following corollary obtained previously in [11].

Corollary 2.2. *With the above notations, for $y \in S^{2n-1}$, the measure ν_y^J is the standard normalized rotation invariant measure on the sphere $S^{2n-1} \cap \{y\}^\perp$.*

Proof of Corollary 2.2. The proof follows immediately from the fact that for every vector $v \in S^{2n-1}$ one has

$$t(v) = \langle O^T J O y, y \rangle = \langle J O y, O y \rangle = 0, \text{ and } r(v) = 1.$$

This implies that the measure $\nu_{y,v}^J$ does not depend on v , and thus coincide with the unique normalized rotation-invariant measure on $S^{2n-1} \cap \{y\}^\perp$. \square

2.3 Talagrand's comparison theorem and Chevet's inequality

For the purpose of this note, a “random process” is a just collection of (real-valued) random variables indexed by the elements of some abstract set \mathcal{T} . Furthermore, a “gaussian process” is a collection of centered jointly normal random variables $\{Y_t\}_{t \in \mathcal{T}}$. Given a gaussian process $\{Y_t\}_{t \in \mathcal{T}}$ as above, the index set \mathcal{T} can turn into a metric space by defining the distance function

$$d(t, s) := (\mathbb{E}(Y_t - Y_s))^2)^{1/2}, \quad t, s \in \mathcal{T}.$$

The proof of the following theorem can be found in Chapter 2 of [30].

Theorem 2.3 (Talagrand). *Let $\{X_t\}_{t \in \mathcal{T}}$ and $\{Y_t\}_{t \in \mathcal{T}}$ be two random processes indexed on some abstract set \mathcal{T} , such that for every $t \in \mathcal{T}$ one has $\mathbb{E}(X_t) = \mathbb{E}(Y_t) = 0$. Assume*

moreover that: (i) $\{Y_t\}_{t \in \mathcal{T}}$ is a gaussian process, (ii) the space (\mathcal{T}, d) is a compact metric space, and (iii) there is a positive constant $c_1 > 0$ such that for every $t, s \in \mathcal{T}$ one has

$$\|X_t - X_s\|_{\psi_2} \leq c_1 \|Y_t - Y_s\|_{\psi_2}.$$

Then, there is a positive constant $c_2 > 0$ such that

$$\mathbb{E} \sup_{t \in \mathcal{T}} X_t \leq c_1 c_2 \mathbb{E} \sup_{t \in \mathcal{T}} Y_t.$$

Chevet's inequality estimates the expectation of the operator norm of a gaussian matrix (see [5], c.f. [4, 13]). More precisely,

Theorem 2.4 (Chevet's inequality). *Let $K_1, K_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be symmetric convex bodies, and G an $n \times n$ matrix whose entries are standard i.i.d. $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ gaussian variables. Then,*

$$\mathbb{E} \|G\|_{K_1 \rightarrow K_2} \leq c \sqrt{n} \left(R(K_1) M^*(K_2^\circ) + R(K_2^\circ) M^*(K_1) \right).$$

for some absolute constant $c > 0$.

Remark 2.5. We remark that Theorem 2.4 is often formulated in the literature using the gaussian mean-width instead of the spherical mean-width. However, these two quantities are known to be asymptotically equivalent up to a factor of \sqrt{n} .

2.4 Concentration of measure on the special orthogonal group

Here we recall the concentration of measure inequality on the special orthogonal group obtained by Gromov and Milman in [15]. The group $\text{SO}(n)$ admits a natural Riemannian metric d , which it inherits from the obvious embedding into \mathbb{R}^{n^2} . It is well known that the geodesic distance d is asymptotically equivalent to the Hilbert–Schmidt distance i.e.,

$$\|O_1 - O_2\|_2 \leq d(O_1, O_2) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \|O_1 - O_2\|_2, \text{ for any } O_1, O_2 \in \text{SO}(n),$$

where $\|\cdot\|_2$ is the Hilbert–Schmidt norm, i.e., $\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j=1}^n |a_{i,j}|^2}$, for an $n \times n$ matrix $A = (a_{i,j})$. With the above notations one has the following inequality (see [15, 23]):

Theorem 2.6 (Gromov–Milman). *Let $n \geq 1$, $\varepsilon > 0$, and $f : \text{SO}(n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that there exist a constant $L > 0$ with*

$$f(O_1) - f(O_2) \leq L \|O_1 - O_2\|_2, \text{ for all } O_1, O_2 \in \text{SO}(n).$$

Then,

$$\mu\{O \in \text{SO}(n) : |f(O) - \mathbb{E}_\mu(f)| \geq t\} \leq C \exp(-cnt^2/L^2),$$

for some universal constants $c, C > 0$.

3 Proof of the Main Results

In this section we prove Theorem 1.4, Corollary 1.6, and Theorem 1.8. We start with some preparation. First, for notation convenience, we shall use the following abbreviation: $J(O) = O^T J O$, where $O \in \text{SO}(2n)$, and J is the standard linear complex structure in \mathbb{R}^{2n} . For a linear operator $S \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$, we define the random variable $\xi_S: \text{SO}(2n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\xi_S(O) = \text{Tr}(J(O)S), \text{ for } O \in \text{SO}(2n). \quad (8)$$

Moreover, for a pair $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R}^{2n}$, we define the random variable $\xi_{x,y}: \text{SO}(2n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\xi_{x,y}(O) = \langle J(O)x, y \rangle, \text{ for } O \in \text{SO}(2n). \quad (9)$$

Next, recall that the Schatten p -norm ($p \geq 1$) of a linear operator $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ is given by

$$\|A\|_p := \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2n} s_i^p(A) \right)^{1/p},$$

where $s_1(A) \geq s_2(A) \geq \dots \geq s_{2n}(A) \geq 0$ are the singular values of A , i.e., the eigenvalues of the Hermitian operator $\sqrt{A^T A}$. Two notable cases, which will be used in the sequel, are the trace-class norm $\|A\|_1$, and the Hilbert–Schmidt norm $\|A\|_2$, which was defined in an equivalent form in Section 2.4 above.

Lemma 3.1. *There exists a positive constant $c > 0$ such that*

1. *For any pair $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ one has $\|\xi_{x,y}\|_{\psi_2} \leq \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}}|x||y|$.*
2. *For any $S \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$, the random variable ξ_S is subgaussian, and $\|\xi_S\|_{\psi_2} \leq \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}}\|S\|_1$.*

Here $\|\cdot\|_{\psi_2}$ is the Orlicz norm introduced in Section 2.1 above.

Proof of Lemma 3.1. Let $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R}^{2n}$. Note that we can assume that $|x||y| \neq 0$, and that x and y are not collinear. Denote $e = \frac{x}{|x|}$ and $f = \frac{Py}{|Py|}$, where P is the orthogonal projection on $\{x\}^\perp$, i.e., $Py = y - \langle y, e \rangle e$. Since $J(O)x \perp x$, one has that

$$\xi_{x,y} = |x||Py| \langle J(O)e, f \rangle.$$

From Corollary 2.2 it follows that for a random $O \in \text{SO}(2n)$ distributed according to the Haar measure μ , the vector $J(O)e$ is uniformly distributed on $S^{2n-2} \cong S^{2n-1} \cap \{e\}^\perp$ with respect to the measure σ_{2n-2} on S^{2n-2} . This means that $(|x||Py|)^{-1}\xi_{x,y}$ distributed as the random variable ζ_1 defined on S^{2n-2} by the projection map $S^{2n-2} \ni (\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_{2n-1}) \mapsto \zeta_1$. It is well known (see e.g., [9]) that such a spherical random vector is subgaussian, and that $\|\zeta_1\|_{\psi_2} \asymp \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ (see also the remark at the end of Section 2.1). Thus we conclude that

$$\|\xi_{x,y}\|_{\psi_2} \leq \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}}|x||y|,$$

for some universal constant $c > 0$. This completes the proof of the first part of the lemma.

Next, by the singular value decomposition theorem (see e.g., Theorem 4.1 in [12]), there exists two orthonormal basis $\{e_k\}$ and $\{f_k\}$ of \mathbb{R}^{2n} such that for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ one has

$$Sx = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} s_k \langle x, e_k \rangle f_k,$$

where $\{s_k\}$ are the singular values of S . This implies that

$$\xi_S(O) = \text{Tr}(J(O)S) = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} s_k \langle J(O)f_k, e_k \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} s_k \xi_{f_k, e_k}.$$

The proof of the second part of Lemma 3.1 now follows from the triangle inequality and the first part of the lemma. \square

Next, let G be a $2n \times 2n$ matrix whose entries are standard i.i.d. $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ gaussian random variables. For a linear operator $S \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ and a pair $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R}^{2n}$, we define two random variables analogously to (8) and (9) via:

$$\eta_S(G) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \text{Tr}(GS), \text{ and } \eta_{x,y}(G) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \langle Gx, y \rangle.$$

Clearly, η_S and $\eta_{x,y}$ are centered gaussian random variables, and

$$\|\eta_S\|_2 := (\mathbb{E}\|\eta_S\|_2^2)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \|S\|_2.$$

Moreover, it is well known (and can be easily checked) that $L_{\psi_2} \subseteq L_2$, and moreover that $\|\eta_S\|_2 \leq \|\eta_S\|_{\psi_2}$. Hence, one has

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \|S\|_2 \leq \|\eta_S\|_{\psi_2}. \quad (10)$$

Proposition 3.2. *Let $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ be a compact set, and $\xi_{x,y}, \eta_{x,y}$ as above. Then,*

$$\mathbb{E} \sup_{(x,y) \in \mathcal{T}} \xi_{x,y} \leq C \mathbb{E} \sup_{(x,y) \in \mathcal{T}} \eta_{x,y},$$

where $C > 0$ is some universal constant.

Proof of Proposition 3.2. Let $t_1 = (x_1, y_1), t_2 = (x_2, y_2)$ be two points in $\mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R}^{2n}$. Denote $S := x_1 \otimes y_1 - x_2 \otimes y_2$, where for vectors $v, u \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Note that, by definition, $\xi_S = \xi_{x_1, y_1} - \xi_{x_2, y_2}$ and $\eta_S = \eta_{x_1, y_1} - \eta_{x_2, y_2}$. Moreover, from Lemma 3.1 it follows that

$$\|\xi_S\|_{\psi_2} = \|\xi_{x_1, y_1} - \xi_{x_2, y_2}\|_{\psi_2} \leq \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} \|S\|_1, \quad (11)$$

where $c > 0$ is the constant appearing in Lemma 3.1. On the other hand, since by definition $\text{rank}(S) \leq 2$, one has $\|S\|_1 \leq \sqrt{2} \|S\|_2$. Thus, from (10) and (11) we conclude that

$$\|\xi_{x_1, y_1} - \xi_{x_2, y_2}\|_{\psi_2} \leq 2c \|\eta_{x_1, y_1} - \eta_{x_2, y_2}\|_{\psi_2}.$$

The proof now follows from Talagrand's comparison result (Theorem 2.3 above). \square

Corollary 3.3. *Let $K_1, K_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ be two centrally-symmetric convex bodies, $O \in \text{SO}(2n)$, and $\tilde{G} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}}G$, where G is a $2n \times 2n$ matrix whose entries are standard i.i.d. $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ gaussian random variables. Then, one has*

$$\mathbb{E}_\mu \|J(O)\|_{K_1 \rightarrow K_2} \leq C \mathbb{E} \|\tilde{G}\|_{K_1 \rightarrow K_2},$$

for some universal constant $C > 0$.

Proof of Corollary 3.3. The proof follows immediately from the fact that for every linear operator $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ one has $\|A\|_{K_1 \rightarrow K_2} = \sup_{(x,y) \in K_1 \times K_2^\circ} \langle Ax, y \rangle$, combined with Proposition 3.2, when one takes the set \mathcal{T} to be $\mathcal{T} = K_1 \times K_2^\circ$. \square

We are now in a position to prove our main results.

Proof of Theorem 1.8. Note first that for every $O \in \text{SO}(2n)$ one has

$$\alpha(OK) = \sup_{x \in K^\circ} \|J(O)x\|_K \geq \|J(O)v\|_K \geq \sup_{w \in K^\circ \cap L} \langle J(O)v, w \rangle. \quad (12)$$

Next, it follows from Corollary 2.2 that for a random (with respect to the Haar measure μ) rotation $O \in \text{SO}(2n)$, the vector $J(O)v$ is uniformly distributed over the $(2n-2)$ -dimensional sphere $S^{2n-2}(r) = S^{2n-1}(r) \cap L$, with radius $r = |v| = R(K^\circ)$. Thus, after re-scaling, we obtain that

$$\mathbb{E}_\mu \left(\sup_{w \in K^\circ \cap L} \langle J(O)v, w \rangle \right) = R(K^\circ) \int_{x \in S^{2n-2}} \sup_{w \in K^\circ \cap L} \langle x, w \rangle d\sigma_{2n-2} = R(K^\circ) M^*(K^\circ \cap L). \quad (13)$$

Combining this with (12) we conclude that

$$R(K^\circ) M^*(K^\circ \cap L) \leq \mathbb{E}_\mu (\alpha(OK)). \quad (14)$$

To get an upper bound for the expectation $\mathbb{E}_\mu (\alpha(OK))$, we consider the symmetric convex body $K_L^\circ := K^\circ \cap L$. We denote by P_L the orthogonal projection to the subspace $L = \{v\}^\perp$, and by P_v the orthogonal projection to $\text{Span}\{v\}$. Note that $P_v x + P_L x = x$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$. From the fact that the vector v is one of the contact points between the body K° and its minimal circumscribed ball it follows that for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ one has $\|P_v x\|_{K^\circ} \leq \|x\|_{K^\circ}$, and hence also $\|P_L x\|_{K^\circ} \leq 2\|x\|_{K^\circ}$. Thus, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$

$$\|x\|_{K^\circ} \leq \|P_v x\|_{K^\circ} + \|P_L x\|_{K^\circ} \leq 3\|x\|_{K^\circ}.$$

Geometrically, this means that

$$\text{Conv}\{\pm v, K_L^\circ\} \subseteq K^\circ \subseteq 3\text{Conv}\{\pm v, K_L^\circ\}.$$

From this it follows that

$$\alpha(OK) \leq 9 \left(\sup_{w \in K^\circ \cap L} \langle J(O)v, w \rangle + \sup_{u, w \in K^\circ \cap L} \langle J(O)u, w \rangle \right). \quad (15)$$

Note that the expectation with respect to the Haar measure μ of the first term on the right-hand side of (15) is given by (13) above. To estimate the expectation of the second term we combine Corollary 3.3 with Chevet's inequality (Theorem 2.4) to conclude that

$$\mathbb{E}_\mu \left(\sup_{u,w \in K^\circ \cap L} \langle J(O)u, w \rangle \right) \leq C' (R(K^\circ)M^*(K^\circ \cap L)), \quad (16)$$

for some universal constant $C' > 0$. Hence, from (13), (15), and (16) it follows that

$$\mathbb{E}_\mu (\alpha(OK)) \leq C_1 R(K^\circ)M^*(K^\circ \cap L), \quad (17)$$

for some other universal constant $C_1 > 0$. The combination of (14) and (17) completes the proof of the first part of Theorem 1.8.

To prove the second part of the theorem, we shall use Gromov-Milman concentration inequality (Theorem 2.6 above), and an estimation of the Lipschitz constant of the function $O \mapsto \alpha(OK)$ defined on $\text{SO}(2n)$. For this end, note that

$$\alpha(OK) = \sup_{A \in \mathcal{S}} \text{Tr}(J(O)A),$$

where the supremum is taken over all element in the set $\mathcal{S} = K^\circ \otimes K^\circ = \{x \otimes y : x, y \in K^\circ\}$. Thus, for every $O_1, O_2 \in \text{SO}(2n)$, one has

$$\alpha(O_1K) - \alpha(O_2K) \leq \|J(O_1) - J(O_2)\|_{K^\circ \rightarrow K} = \sup_{A \in \mathcal{S}} \text{Tr}((J(O_1) - J(O_2))A). \quad (18)$$

Using the fact that for two square matrices one has $\text{Tr}(AB) \leq \|A\|_2 \|B\|_2$, and $\|AB\|_2 \leq \|A\|_2 \|B\|$ (where $\|B\|$ is the operator norm), it follows that for a fixed $A \in \mathcal{S}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}((J(O_1) - J(O_2))A) &= \text{Tr}(J(O_1)A) - \text{Tr}(O_1^T J O_2 A) + \text{Tr}(O_1^T J O_2 A) - \text{Tr}(J(O_2)A) \\ &= \text{Tr}(O_1^T J(O_1 - O_2)A) + \text{Tr}((O_1^T - O_2^T)J O_2 A) \\ &\leq \|O_1^T J(O_1 - O_2)\|_2 \|A\|_2 + \|(O_1^T - O_2^T)J O_2\|_2 \|A\|_2 \\ &= 2\|A\|_2 \|O_1 - O_2\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

Using this estimate, we conclude from (18) that

$$\alpha(O_1K) - \alpha(O_2K) \leq 2 \sup_{A \in \mathcal{S}} \|A\|_2 \|O_1 - O_2\|_2.$$

On the other hand, from the definition of the set \mathcal{S} it follows that

$$\sup_{A \in \mathcal{S}} \|A\|_2 = \sup_{x,y \in K^\circ} |x||y| = R(K^\circ)^2.$$

Combining the above two inequalities we conclude that

$$\alpha(O_1K) - \alpha(O_2K) \leq 2R(K^\circ)^2 \|O_1 - O_2\|_2. \quad (19)$$

The concentration inequality in Theorem 1.8 now follows from estimate (19) and Theorem 2.6 above. This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.4. From the assumption that $K^\circ \cap L$ is (C, q) -non-degenerate it follows that

$$\int_{x \in S^{2n-2}(r)} \sup_{w \in K^\circ \cap L} \langle x, w \rangle \sigma_{2n-2} \leq C \left(\int_{x \in S^{2n-2}(r)} \left(\sup_{w \in K^\circ \cap L} \langle x, w \rangle \right)^{-q} \sigma_{2n-2} \right)^{-1/q}, \quad (20)$$

where $S^{2n-2}(r) = S^{2n-1}(r) \cap L$ is a $(2n-2)$ -dimensional sphere of radius $r = |v| = R(K^\circ)$. From (12) and Corollary 2.2 we conclude that for every $p > 0$

$$\mathbb{E}_\mu \left((\alpha(OK))^{-p} \right) \leq \int_{x \in S^{2n-2}(r)} \left(\sup_{w \in K^\circ \cap L} \langle x, w \rangle \right)^{-p} d\sigma_{2n-2}(x).$$

This together with (20), Hölder's inequality, and (14) gives that for every $0 < p \leq q$

$$\left(\mathbb{E}_\mu \left((\alpha(OK))^{-p} \right) \right)^{1/p} \leq \left(\mathbb{E}_\mu \left((\alpha(OK))^{-q} \right) \right)^{1/q} \leq \frac{C}{R(K^\circ) M^*(K^\circ \cap L)}. \quad (21)$$

On the other hand, for any strictly positive random variable X and any $p > 0$, one has $\mathbb{E}(X^{-p}) \geq (\mathbb{E}(X))^{-p}$ (e.g., via Jensen's inequality). This together with (17) above immediately imply that

$$\left(\mathbb{E}_\mu \left((\alpha(OK))^{-p} \right) \right)^{1/p} \geq \frac{C_0}{R(K^\circ) M^*(K^\circ \cap L)}, \quad (22)$$

where $C_0 = (C_1)^{-1}$, and C_1 is the constant appearing in inequality (17) above. The combination of (21), (22), Theorem 1.1, and the fact that for a centrally symmetric convex body $r(K) = R(K^\circ)^{-1}$ completes the proof of the Theorem 1.4. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.6. The second part of Corollary 1.6 follows immediately from Theorem 1.4. For the concentration estimate, we use again Gromov-Milman concentration inequality (Theorem 2.6), this time combined with an estimate of the Lipschitz constant of the map $\zeta_K : \text{SO}(2n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$\zeta_K(O) = (\alpha(OK))^{-1}.$$

Note that from the definition of α , it follows that for every $O \in \text{SO}(2n)$, one has the lower bound: $\alpha(OK) \geq r^2(K^\circ) = R^{-2}(K)$. Combining this with estimate (19) we conclude that for any $O_1, O_2 \in \text{SO}(2n)$ one has

$$\zeta_K(O_1) - \zeta_K(O_2) = \frac{\alpha(O_2K) - \alpha(O_1K)}{\alpha(O_1K)\alpha(O_2K)} \leq 2R^2(K^\circ)R^2(K)\|O_1 - O_2\|_2. \quad (23)$$

The proof of the corollary now follows from Theorem 2.6. \square

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